

of persons, not only killing them but killing in other parts of the country. I want to thank all the persons involved in this, and I urge my colleagues to pass this legislation that we all should be proud of.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2299,  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOSÉ SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 30, 2001*

Mr. SERRANO Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2299, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related federal agencies for fiscal year 2002.

At the outset, I want to thank our Chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. ROGERS) and our Ranking Democrat, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. SABO) for bringing to the Floor a good conference report.

This legislation provides almost \$59.6 billion for the Transportation Department and related agencies. Significant expenditures include \$32.9 billion for the Federal Highway Administration; \$13 billion for the Federal Aviation Administration; \$6.7 billion for the Federal Transit Administration; and \$5 billion for the Coast Guard.

This year's bill also includes \$750,000 for one of my priorities, which is the eventual construction of a continuous greenway along the entire 23 miles of the Bronx River. It also includes \$2 million for the Second Avenue Subway. I also would like to thank the Chairman and Ranking Member for reinstating the \$20 million for the Pennsylvania Station Redevelopment Project. This money will be used to redevelop Pennsylvania Station, which involves renovating the James Farley Post Office building into a train station and commercial center.

Being a regular rider of Amtrak, I am glad that the conferees provided the requested funding level. Amtrak is an important system of transportation for the Bronx and New York City, especially after the horrendous events of September 11.

Finally, Mr. Speaker I am pleased that the conferees were able to work out a resolution regarding trucks from Mexico coming to this country in a manner that seems to satisfy all sides.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the conference report.

KAZAKHSTAN'S DICTATOR MUST  
CLEAN UP HIS ACT

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 4, 2001*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the corrupt and repressive dictator of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, plans to visit Washington early next year in search of U.S. approval and a dampening of the Administration's criticism of the Nazarbayev regime's deplorable human rights record. Following the

tragic events of September 11th, Nazarbayev promised to "support action against terrorism by all available means." He made it clear to a reporter that this support would include military bases and the use of Kazakhstan's air space.

Yet, Russia's ITAR-TASS news agency reported that Kazakhstan's Minister of Defense, Sap Topakbayev, stated on November 8 that Kazakhstan was not planning to set up any airfields for the U.S. Air Force on its territory. ITAR-TASS went on to quote Topakbayev as saying that "after the tragic events in the United States, any contact with the Americans raises many questions." If Mr. Nazarbayev is to be granted meetings at the White House, he should at the very least be pressed to provide an unambiguous commitment to support the war on terrorism.

In addition, Moscow's Centre TV on February 17, 2001, accused the Nazarbayev regime of illegally selling weapons to "criminal regimes." Centre TV reported that among the sales were the advanced Russian-made S-300 air defense system and heavy tanks. Although Centre TV did not name the countries receiving arms from Kazakhstan, Britain's Guardian reported on August 14, 2001 that the S-300's may have ended up in Sudan. In any event, the United States has had many run-ins with the Nazarbayev regime over arms sales. Early last year, for example, Kazakhstan sold forty MIG fighters to North Korea. And on June 4, 1997, the Washington Times reported that the U.S. had protested plans by Kazakhstan to sell advanced air defense missiles to Iran. So there is a disturbing pattern of arms sales to rogue states and no known commitment by Nazarbayev to end them. He needs to make such a commitment, and now!

Finally, It has come to my attention that on September 14, 2001 the Swiss Federal Department of Justice made available to the U.S. Department of Justice the findings of a lengthy investigation of corruption involving President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan, a former director of Mobil Oil, Mr. J. Bryan Williams, and a senior official of the Geneva-based bank Credit Agricole Indosuez. According to Swiss press reports, the Swiss investigation into money laundering and other corrupt activities has established the existence of a bribery chain set up in the 1990's by James Giffen, a U.S. businessman who reportedly acted as a mediator between several oil companies and officials of the government of Kazakhstan, including President Nazarbayev. The U.S. Department of Justice has been investigating Giffen's activities since last year.

I would thus urge President Bush not to host someone whose regime has been condemned by leading human rights organizations, has trafficked in arms with rogue states, has been ambiguous in its support of the war on terrorism, and is under investigation by both Swiss and U.S. law enforcement agencies. Further, a priority objective of U.S. policy should be to insist that Mr. Nazarbayev clean up his act.

LET PRIVATEERS TROLL FOR BIN  
LADEN

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 4, 2001*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I recommend my colleagues read the attached article "Let Privateers Troll for Bin Laden" by Larry Sechrest, a research fellow at the Independent Institute in Oakland, California, and a professor of economics at Sul Ross State University. Professor Sechrest documents the role privateers played in the war against pirates who plagued America in the early days of the Republic. These privateers often operated with letters of marque and reprisal granted by the United States Congress.

Professor Sechrest points out that privateers could be an effective tool in the war against terrorism. Today's terrorists have much in common with the pirates of days gone by. Like the pirates of old, today's terrorists are private groups seeking to attack the United States government and threaten the lives, liberty, and property of United States citizens. The only difference is that while pirates sought financial gains, terrorists seek to advance ideological and political agendas through violence.

Like the pirates who once terrorized the high seas, terrorists today are also difficult to apprehend using traditional military means. We have seen that bombs and missiles can effectively and efficiently knock out the military capability, economy and technological infrastructure of an enemy nation that harbors terrorists. However, recent events also seem to suggest that traditional military force is not as effective in bringing lawless terrorists to justice.

When a terrorist stronghold has been destroyed by military power, terrorists simply may move to another base before military forces locate them. It is for these reasons that I believe the drafters of the Constitution would counsel in favor of issuing letters of marque and reprisal against the terrorists responsible for the September 11 attacks.

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld recently acknowledged the role that private parties, when provided sufficient incentives by government, can play in bringing terrorists to justice. Now is the time for Congress to ensure President Bush can take advantage of every effective and constitutional means of fighting the war on terrorism. This is why I have introduced the Air Piracy Reprisal and Capture Act of 2001 (HR 3074) and the September 11 Marque and Reprisal Act of 2001 (HR 3076). The Air Piracy Reprisal and Capture Act of 2001 updates the federal definition of "piracy" to include acts committed in the skies. The September 11 Marque and Reprisal Act of 2001 provides Congressional authorization for the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal to appropriate parties to seize the person and property of Osama bin Laden and any other individuals responsible for the terrorist attacks of September 11. I encourage my colleagues to read Professor Sechrest's article on the effectiveness of privateers, and to help ensure President Bush can take advantage of every available tool to capture and punish terrorists by cosponsoring my Air Piracy Reprisal and Capture Act and the September 11 Marque and Reprisal Act.